

THE KAUFMAN INSTITUTE.

A Business Meeting of Business Men.

E. D. Anderson spoke on the boll worm especially, and touched on the main facts of the methods of combating the boll weevil. In regard to the boll worm he spoke as follows:

The boll worm feeds on many plants, and is especially fond of corn. Eggs are laid on the silk of the ears and the worm that hatches from it is commonly known as the corn ear worm.

The worm, when full grown, goes to the ground and burrows down and there changes to a pupa. Later it emerges as a moth which flies about in the night laying eggs.

This insect prefers corn to cotton, and if corn is planted about in the cotton field and June corn planted later to form a feeding ground all summer, the worms will stay on the corn and not seriously injure the cotton. By watching the corn when in roasting ears and when worms are thick, it may be cut and fed to stock so as to kill most of the worms.

The worms pass the winter in the soil of the old corn and cotton fields. By plowing in winter the worms are turned up and destroyed by weathering.

Early cotton is never injured as much as medium cotton, hence the planting of early kinds is earnestly advised.

Dusting with paris green on the cotton will destroy very young worms, but early cotton, winter plowing and trap rows of corn are the combination most satisfactory.

Worms are worse in wet than in dry weather because in a dry time the worms changing to moths in the soil cannot break out of the dry, hard soil.

The boll weevil has just appeared in this county, and it will pay to consider methods of fighting it.

There are two methods—1, planting early cotton; 2, destroying the wintering place of the weevil.

1. Early cotton means early preparation of soil and good cultivation. Plant early kinds, such as Himes, Kings or Excelsior. Plant in wide rows so as to allow the hot sun to bake the wormy squares as they drop to the ground. Cultivate as soon as cotton can be seen in rows and continue cultivation until bolls open. Cultivate shallow every ten days. Plant the rows each and west so as to get the greatest amount of sunlight down the middles.

2. Destroy wintering place by grazing off the cotton before frost. If there is not enough cattle to feed off the cotton, then cut, rake and pile up every twenty rows of stalks and leave a few rows so as to have only enough left to feed the stock. Burn the cut cotton as soon as dry, and if cattle have not eaten all the green rows left, then cut them off at the time of burning and throw in the fire so as to destroy the weevils on them.

Picking up the earliest squares which fall in spring pays.

Porter, of experimental farm of Terrell, on boll worm:

Experimented with five-acre blocks of cotton. One plot was poisoned by dusting with paris green at a cost of \$1.13 per acre. This piece had double the crop that the unpoisoned ones had.

In dry weather a wasps and red ants live on boll worms and kill enough to greatly benefit the crop.

In a fertilizer test on cotton \$2.50 worth of fertilizer gave 325 pounds per acre increased yield. The fertilizer used was cottonseed meal and Royal Potash Compound, one hundred pounds of each per acre. The fertilized cotton ripened bolls two weeks earlier than the other.

T. A. Bennett, on the Farmers' Institute:

The institute movement is being carried on by the A. & M. College for the purpose of spreading agricultural information. The experts from that college are sent forth to be of direct benefit to the farmers.

The question of seed is of importance to the farmer, and that of cotton seed is worthy of especial attention. By selection of early seed the farmer can maintain an early cotton without sending annually to Georgia or Carolinas. The selection of strong bolls from strong, early plants will produce a plant which will make a better start and grow off better than common seed. They also produce earlier cotton because the plants start off better. Selected seed should be planted in a separate field, so as to give best attention and first-class cultivation. The crop from this field should be saved for seed.

The bolls containing best seed are those near the stem; those at

ends of limbs are slower to mature and weaker in germinating power. The more wood and weed, the later the cotton.

As good cotton seed can be grown in Texas in any State, provided careful selection of seed is made.

J. M. Carson spoke as follows on alfalfa:

Rich, deep soil is the best for alfalfa. Any deep, black or loamy soil will produce a crop. Lands with but little top soil and a hard, sterile subsoil will not grow alfalfa.

This crop is a deep feeder and benefits soil on which it is grown. Black land will grow very profitable crops, but spots where cotton dies is no place for alfalfa.

Soil should be deeply plowed and well prepared, for the seed is small and must have a good seed bed.

A hand seeder is good for sowing the seed and the wheel-barrow seeder works well. About 20 pounds of seed are required.

Fall planting is usually most satisfactory. Any time after Sept. 15, provided there is enough moisture in the ground. As a rule it does not pay to risk planting after Nov. 1.

Treatment of the crop the first year: 1st. Cutting should be made in April when flowers appear. Mow high, so as not to injure plant. This cutting kills many weeds. In bottom lands a cutting could be made about every five weeks. In black lands about four cuttings per season may be expected.

Planting early in spring will sometimes prove very successful, though the plants have more difficulty in establishing themselves. The first cutting is usually lost in the weeds.

Curing the hay: Cut one morning and rake the following, while dew is still on.

Rake and stack or bale. If put in a stack a top of straw or grass hay must be put on, as the alfalfa will not shed water.

The hay cures in the field quickly in midsummer, but it takes longer in fall.

Alfalfa is more valuable than clover as a food and is the best when fed with corn. In fact, with corn it makes a perfect ration for fattening stock or feeding work mules.

Alfalfa should not be fed with cotton seed meal.

A small but earnest crowd of farmers welcomed the speakers at the Kaufman court house. Interest was good and discussion lively and spirited. The people are alive to the advantages of diversified farming as a road to prosperity.

Reported by College Station.

Abilene Is All Right.

Some of the anti-prohibitionists of Sweetwater sent a man to Abilene a few days before the election for proof that Abilene had gone to the demerit bow wows morally, ever since prohibition went into effect, so the said emissary proceeded to the court records and got up a set of figures showing that crimes had increased in Abilene, and Taylor county about one hundred per cent since prohibition went into effect, but he took particular pains to prevent the truth and say, that the law went into effect June 7, 1902, when as a matter of fact it was just a year later, or June 7, 1903, when the saloons closed shop. Thus his statistics covered a year of saloons reign, and most all the criminal cases on the docket as given by this great statistician originated before the saloons were closed. Had prohibition gone into effect in 1902, as stated, the figures would falsify the facts, for several cases were carried on the docket from term to term and in this way one case was counted several times. The figures were given to the public a day or so before the prohibition election through the Sweetwater Review, but pros there knowing the untruthfulness of the data, called up a responsible man in Abilene by phone and had him get up a correct statement and send it to them, showing the great decrease in crime since the saloons were closed. This statement was certified to under oath by the proper authorities, and, although only sent late Friday, seems to have had its effect in exposing the methods of the anti, judging from the election returns. This base misrepresentation is yet calculated to do great injury to Abilene, and Taylor County News feels that it owes it to its town people to correct the report. That the prohibition law is fairly enforced in Abilene, and that, with the going of the saloons, has come a great decrease in crime of all kinds is acknowledged by some of the strongest anti in Abilene.—Taylor County News.

Some people have said our teluro class is superfluous and without use, but this is a mistake. The common people must be amused.

A CROWN OF HONOR.

A Red Headed Texan Tells Some Observations.

"I have been deputy clerk in the district clerk's office here now for over a year, and during that time I have seen only one red-headed man on trial for a criminal offense," said deputy clerk Leech the other afternoon. This man was indicted for bigamy and he had more wives than the law allowed by at least a few. Furthermore, I have never seen a red-headed person on trial for lunacy. I have never seen a red-headed person convicted of being a vagrant, and I have never seen a red-headed person who was a dullard.

"The tribe of red-heads is a glorious tribe. No wonder the ladies sometimes use artificial means to make a rich auburn color. The smartest woman the world ever saw—Cleopatra—was red-headed. The brightest minds of the world's history, I believe, were red-heads. The tribe is not large, but select. None of the lower races have red-heads. A red-head in Africa would be a curiosity. The same can be said of China, and the South Sea Islanders. They flourish best where the highest grade of intelligence is found. They are so seldom encountered in the criminal courts that when one is seen there it creates comment. I have been told by many people who should be in a position to know, that there are precious few red-headed people in the insane asylums of this country, and is an undisputed fact that there are precious few in the jails and houses of correction. Those who are so unfortunate as not to be red-headed do not realize what distinguished company they miss being in. May the tribe increase."—Fort Worth Record.

A Notorious Old Reprobate.

We suppose every town has its liar. He is called "They Say" for the want of a better name, and he is more generally quoted than the best citizen in any town. He deals with characters and reputations of the pure and the good as well as the evil minded and no one escapes his attacks. We have quite recently chased down some of his work here and found that a report which was worrying some people had been started and circulated exclusively by "They Say." It is not the first time we have chased the villain to the ground. We have often treed him in his lies and discovered that "They Say" had started some measly lie which hurt some one's feelings. Good people quit talking after the rascal. He is a most notorious old liar and if you can't give any better authority for anything, you tell than "They Say" then don't tell it at all.

Now, don't jump to the conclusion that we are raising any kick about being talked about personally for we are not. "They Say" has found out long ago that we are hide bound, scared and hardened to such an extent that we can laugh at his attacks and are not afraid of any of his falsehoods (and we live in hope that he will never discover the truth). Give him a wide berth, and if a man or woman tells you something "They Say" said, just keep it to yourself. It won't do to repeat.—Graham Leader.

Settin' 'Em the Proper Pace.

Henceforth we are going to sit under our own vine and fig tree and sip the wine from our own press. We have bought us eighteen hens and a rooster, and we didn't take them on subscription, either, but paid spot cash for them; we are going to raise our own chickens and eggs. We are blasted tired of paying 20 and 25c a dozen for eggs and never getting any chicken meat at all. We are a Methodist when it comes to chicken, a Baptist when it comes to a jug in the closet, an Episcopalian when it comes to aristocracy and a Presbyterian when it comes to the doctrine of the final perseverance of the saints. All editors are saints, therefore they are all eternally saved. We are going to practice what we preach, and that is the gospel of diversification. It is so nice to sit out on the balcony and write editorials to the music of the hens cackling in the barn and the roosters crowing on the lawn; yes, it is so inspiring.—Albany News.

How She Served a Flirt.

Miss Lizzie Burgess, of Evanston, Ill., has used a new method of dealing with the man who flirts. "May I see you home?" asked a stranger one evening last week. "Certainly," said the young woman. Instead of going home she stopped in front of the Evanston police station. The man waited outside while she went in to see a friend. She stated the case to the sergeant in charge and the undesirable escort spent the remainder of the night in a cell.

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